TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1803.

Hour friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose

Adortizements for Twe WERELY BUN, samed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even-

#### Congress and the President.

Happily things are not so bad as our estoemed contemporary, the Washington Post, wholly unprejudiced in politics, represents them here:

"Hardly a Democrat in public life will hesitate to say, under the seal of confidence, that Mr. CLEVELANT has outraged the proprieties by demanding Mr. Mus-par's defeat in the New York Legislature, but, with the single exception of sturdy Governor PERMOTER of Oregon, not one of them has dared to speak his mind in a

vo ce that can be heard around the corner. "In the Democratic as in the Republican ranks it is the same pitiful story of selfishness and cowardice. When CONKLING condemned the appointment of William II. Researson as Collector of New York, his Repub callagrues left him to do it alone, although they had felt and said that it was an outrage. When four years later, Senator Euris of Louislana denounced Mr. CLEVELAND'S appointment of HENRY KERNOCHAN AS Collector of New Orleans, his colleagues gave him their sympathy and the President their votes. In the one seec as in the other the thought of patronage made recreants of them all.

"This is the poisenous drop in the veins of our poli-tics. It is enervating us, destroying our courage, our manhood, and our pride. It is converting Congress, a ordinate and independent branch of Government late a grovelling and sordid lackey. It is dilating the President in o an autocrat."

We honor Governor PENNOYER, but to remove our contemporary's misunderstanding of other leading Democrats it is proper to say that the prevailing impulse has been to defeat the purpose of the malicious mischief makers who have so worked upon Mr. CLEVELAND'S easy-going good nature or absorption in other subjects with the view of getting a chip placed upon his shoulder. They hoped to precipitate a quarrel between Mr. CLEVELAND and the organization of his party in New York which the nomination at Chicago signally failed to do. True and sober Democrats prefer to let the jucident of the Senatorial manifesto sink out of sight without an unnecessary ripple.

And they look with confidence to the result. The poison dreaded by the Washington Post, and very possibly by many other sources of impartial observation upon affairs in this country, is noticeable in only a few isolated spots of fanatical crankiness so well recognized as often to discredit its preferences. There is very little of it, and every American citizen, Democrat, Republican, or Populist, may rejoice, under the present circumstances, that nowhere is there less of it than in the Legislature or in

the Democratic party of the Empire State. The Mugwumps have fatuously added to Mr. MURPHY's other claims for party honors his representation of an unpolsoned Democracy. That is not a distinction which Democrats will take pains to parade, but at such a time as the present it will receive full and just consideration. Let the Post cheer up.

#### The Briggs Controversy.

The acquittal of Dr. BRIGGS is simply another indication among many that the New York Presbytery has abandoned the old and conservative ground of Presbyterian orthodoxy, and that it will take the lead in the new and liberal school that will result from the rupture of the denomination, of which the chances are now greater than ever.

On the same general charges Dr. SMITH was convicted in Cincinnati and Dr. Briggs is triumphantly acquitted in New York. At the last General Assembly the sentiment of the vast majority was flatly and decidedly and uncompromisingly against Dr. BRIGGS's criticism of the Bible as a fallible and faulty book. If he had been on trial there instead of in New York, he would have been convicted by a majority which in all probability would have contained twothirds of the body. Those two-thirds represent the prevailing sentiment of the Presbytery is in a small minority only. It does not represent the Presbyterian conviction at the West and at the South.

It may be assumed, then, that this BRIGGS controversy is not settled, but will be waged with all the more bitterness because the New York Presbytery stands apart from the most earnest faith of the denomination. There is no reason to suppose that the General Assembly to meet next May will be any less hostile to his views than was the last. The conviction of Dr. SMITH in Cincinnati shows where the West stands, and if anywhere outside of New York the yeast of doubt and denial had been working long and successfully, it was supposed to be in Ohio.

In sheer consistency the General Assembly will have to reverse the decision reached in New York, and to do that will provoke a rupture in Presbyterianism, for in sheer consistency the New York Presbytery will have to stand or fall with Dr. BRIGGS.

## Defend the Seaports.

The current Fortifications bill which is to be acted upon soon after the House reassembles, distributes with generally good judgment among its items the meagre total appropriation it provides. Its great fault is that this total is inadequate to the needs of coast defence.

The reason assigned for this undue retrenchment is the condition of the Treasury, present and prospective. When, how, ever, we find \$4,232,935 allowed for the year beginning July 1, 1890; \$3,774,803 for the r beginning July 1, 1891; and \$2,734.276 for the current year, even the plea of needed frugality can hardly warrant cutting down the amount in the pending bill to \$1,735,055. The first session of the present Congress having cut off nearly a million from the mount granted at the previous session, an ingresse might now fairly be made; but instead another million is out from the reduced standard of last year.

It is clear that no such ratio of reduction will be attempted on any other annual supply bill. Thus the chief victim of economy becomes the measure that provides for seaboard protection. Even river and harbor interests, which get a regular bill only every other year, now propose, after the prodigious appropriation of the last session, to secure \$16,000,000 in the Sundry Civil bill. Even should they get but \$10,000,000, the utrast would be great between that and

the sum allotted to coast defence. Gen. Caser's estimates for purchasing sites and building emplacements have been simply wiped out in the pending bill, and the customary item for care of existing works is put at the narrow limit of \$45,000, with \$5,000 more for the plans. Still this discrimination shows good judgment. If etrenchment is resolved upon, it should fall upon the forts rather than the guns. The making of the latter is a long process but, on a pinch, with the armaments ready. ents could be extemporized. Of on methodically, and money also should be available for buying additional sites, because the prices of land are forced up when the Government wishes to purchase and delay occurs. Yet the armament is, after all, more important, and accordingly the current bill is mostly based on Gen. FLAG-LER's recommendations, while Gen. Casey's mostly drop out

Gen. FLAGLER'S estimates assume, first, that the country has expressed its desire, through Congress and the press, that the coasts shall be defended promptly and adequately; and, secondly, that existing facilities for providing the armamont should be used to their fullest capacity. Both these propositions are sound. Accordingly, the first item of his estimates called to \$228,000 as the sum required to keep the Watervliet gun factory fully occupied during the twelve months from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894, upon forgings that would be ready for it. He testified that any reduction in that work meant that some machines would stand idle and some men would be discharged. The calculation was a simple one; and yet the committee, greatly desiring reduction, put into their bill for this item the sum of \$175,000. To their credit it must be said that they did not dispute the estimates of Gen. FLAGLER, but declared in their report that "the proposed appropriation will suffice to keep the factory so employed until about the first of April, 1894." In other words, a bill intended to cover twelve months of work makes a saving by providing for only nine months. Reductions have been made in the esti-

mates for new forgings from \$1,180,000 to \$600,000; in carriages for guns and mortars from \$1,982,000 to \$300,000; in certain payments due under the last Fortifications bill from \$1,006,006 to \$500,000. Even in the two former items, which call for \$900,000 in all the actual expenditure of only \$400,000 during the year is authorized. Still, there is a certain method in these reductions. since the sum for outstanding contracts will, it is said, "cover the expenditures due after March or April, 1894," while the providing of additional forgings and of carriages is evidently left to some Congress less distressed about the probable aspect of its balance sheet. An estimate of \$500,000 for new 12-inch steel mortars is passed over entirely, on the same principle, as also are items aggregating \$162,000 for ten 5-inch siege rifles, ten 7-inch siege howitzers, and ten 7-inch siege mortars, with their carriages. The rifles and howitzers were intended mainly for artillery instruction, but can wait.

It is fair to say that there has been an obvious consideration of Gen. FLAGLER'S views in the action of the committee, and perhaps the chief criticism to be made or its bill is that of yielding too much to the pressure for retrenchment. Assuming that the measure will pass the House substantially as reported, possibly the Senate may suggest a little greater liberality in certain directions which the House may be able to concur in. After the experience of some former years, it is perhaps a matter of congratulation that the present measure has not suffered still more, under the call for frugality. But the fact should always be kept in mind that adequate provision for the public defence is always the truest economy.

#### The Social Prince of the West,

Is the social sceptre of the West passing away from Chicago? The glittering halls of the Auditorium, to celebrate which the Inter-Ocean keeps a specialist at an enormous salary (for Chicago), have seen many gorgeous social events, and the Garden City newspapers break out with fearful and wonderful eczemas of illustration on the day after the gorgeous events occur. We all know the inspiration of the Chicago reporters, and the mystic lists of "Messrs. and Mesdames." Chicago put much earnest thought and print into her social chronicles and there was a time when we should have said that she was the social woolly queen. But we have now heard from Detroit, and our opinion is changed. On last Thursday night Detroit had a Charity Ball. On Friday morning our esteemed contemporary. the Detroit Free Press, published an account, written by its own staff of poets and historians, of this interesting function. It was splendid and it was uncommonly 'tasty":

"In the outset it was a success from a financial from the artistic view, because of the splender of cos tumes and of feminine beauty, and of the tast; arrangement of the decorations: thirdly, from the riew of the social princes and princesses, because of the thoroughly cosmopolitan atmosphere which marked the evening's feativities—nobody envied his neighbor, for all were too earnestly bent on having a

To describe the "tasty" forms and features of the social princesses is a tough job, and the syndicate of poets and chroniclers give it up. But the clothes can be heard distinctly:

"The beauty of the ladies was fairly indescribable.
It was almost above description. It was rich, warted,
beauthful, and animated, with the coloring and sparkle of care-free brains and happy souls. It was admiral set off by the richest of thorades and sating and sike, cut in the latest modes, and worn in a manner that at once challenged the attention and admiration of the behelder. Then their grace, their vivacity, their admirable selfpoise and good nature—all of these helped to make up the essence of their beauty, and that beauty it was, the presence of which crowned the success of the evening

To be happy, "tasty," care-free, beautiful, and to wear challenge clothes, what more could fortune send even to the varied and healthful social princesses of the City of the Straits? And the men in their unpretending but cosmopolitan way were not unworthy of their station as social princes. The gentlemen will, of course, need word or two of commendation; they were devoted, gallant admirers, present to anticipate every wish, to bestow every necessary attention, and they did their parts well." Whether the attire of the men challenged admiration and attention we are not told. The attempt of one of the social princes of Detroit to introduce scarlet waistcoats and green sileals shirts has, we are informed, been discountenanced by conservative Detroit princes. But there was no need of glorious raiment on the part of the princes. It was a great night for Detroit, even without redness of vest:

"The daucing was good, the absence of the unekilled and awkward was most marked, and precision and grace were the rule. The seene at 10 P. M., when the festivities were at their highest, was as a beautiful feativities were at their highest, was as a beautiful panorams of color, of flashing eyes and rapidly moving figures. The lights cast their shadour bifure and behind, and their world and region tossing and enturing to and ire as they followed the movements of their creature wrought in the fluxcy a picture of supernatural, stlendid gayety.

"The guests began to arrive as early as 8:80 o'clock. Half an hour later they were atreaming in and filling the reception rooms and hallways with their expressions of friendly greeting and of conversations. About this time the orchestra commenced an overture.

About this time the orchestra commenced an overture, which was followed by three other opening numbers, the guests meanwhile entering the hall and taking their seats or moving alowly about the room in pleasurable anticipation of what was to come. Half an hour later the opening number, a walls (the promenade was dispensed with), was legue, and to a moment the conread floor was a whirling mass of denours."

We will bet a dark to a dime that Ilium, Persepolis, Palmyra, Babylon, Nineveh, let alone Chicago, never had a canvased floo that was a whirling maze of dancers, or saw such weird and restless tossing, such superemplacements could be extemporized. Of such weird and restless tossing, such super-mate while his tutor was making a civilised course, it is better that the work should go matural, splendid gayety. And then the young man of him. Dulker Sixon, the heir

decorations were sweet and truly festal. Simulacra of Japanese umbrellas were used with beautiful results:

"Three representations of the Japanese unbreila hung from the centre line of the ceiling lengthwise to the room. They were made of white bunting, with ribe and wires of pink tissue paper, in small ribbons, and an edging of green laurel leaves: from the centre, to which the wires reduced, branched a cluster of yellow incandescent lights, where each rib touched the rim it met a yellow lights; where each rib touched the rim it met a yellow light, and from the very peak inside bung three lights out pink paper, which arched across from one galler; summit to the other. The gallery pillars were wrapped with white painted canvas, and encircled spirally by strings of laurel. The gallery edga was draped with white bonting, and long strings of laurel stretche from end to end, crossing and forming shield-shaped spaces, these in turn filled in with wreaths. From the upper portion of each wreath sprung upward an arch of white bunting with laurel edges. The flags of the nations hope on the outside, above the wreaths. Com mencing at the sammit of the arches and projecting outward twelve feet were long sheets of bunting and strings of leaves which filled in an otherwise vacan space length wise of the room."

What but the indescribable beauty of Detroit could have borne up in the refreshment room, which "had a yellow effect" Yet in that yellow café were our old friends seen and heard now so seldom, the groaning tables:

"Though they had stout legs these tables grouned beneath the weight of choice entables, which, through the agency of a corps of light-footed colored waiters ventually found their way to the palates of the guests The supper room was opened at 11 o'clock, and was constantly patronized thereafter. Many began leaving the hall at 12 o'clock, and at 2 the hall was nearly de-

Deserted? Ah, no. The taste of the tasty arrangements, the smell of the choice eatables, the grace of the gallant cavallers will not desert those halls, those glittering and tasty halls. This Charity Ball of Detroit will long be famous in the records of the Social-Princely Society of Detroit; and where is old Chicago now ?

#### One of Nature's Curiosities.

The French Government has just sold to Mr. CHEPNEUX the right to refine and export salt from Lake Assal, one of the most remarkable sheets of water in the world. The lake is in the district of Obock, East Africa, only a few miles from the head of the Bay of Tadjourah. The gentleman who has purchased the concession agrees to pay into the Colonial office the sum of \$10,000 a year, and if, during the fifty years that he s to have the exclusive right to export salt from Lake Assal, the annual product exceeds 50,000 tons, he is to pay a tax of twenty cents for every ton in excess. The Government will designate a part of the lake where the natives may procure all the salt they want without tax or hindrance.

All along the edge of this little lake, which comprises only sixteen square miles, is a bed of nearly pure salt about a foot in thickness. The water of the lake is so surcharged with salt that it is impossible to sink in it. The bottom is apparently a bed of solid salt. The heavy waters lave the bases of jagged and precipitous mountains which descend to the edge of the lake, making it almost impossible to travel around it Mr. CHEFNEUX will probably carry on his work by floating machinery on the lake and dredging in the salt bed at its bottom. though on the west side of the lake an enormous quantity of salt is in sight when the lake is at its lowest level.

Very little was known about Lake Assal until seven years ago. The few men who had visited the lake were unable to tell whence it derived its water supply. The lake evidently had no outlet, and nobody was able to find a single stream flowing into it. The question was dismissed with the answer that the lake doubtless had subterranean affluents, and it was left for Mr. HENRY AUDON, seven years ago, to solve the mystery and prove that Lake Assai was ndeed a very exceptional sheet of water.

Mr. Audon spent several days examining the shores, clambering with the greatest difficulty along the rim of the lake. He was about to give up the fruitless search when he heard the murmur of a little waterfall, and in a few minutes he stood on the edge of a large brook running into the lake. Much to his surprise he found that the water of the brook was as salt as the ocean, and a little while after it was proven beyond i source of Lake Assal's water supply.

The lake is about 400 feet below the level of the sea. It is now known that three brooks from the Gubbet el Karab, a little and-locked bay at the extreme western end of the Bay of Tadjourah, conduct the waters of the Indian Ocean inland about ten miles to this remarkable depression. The salt, which the natives have gathered, perhaps for ages, along the edge of the ake, is carried to markets hundreds of miles inland.

## A New Year's Resolution.

The leading evening organ of the Mugwumps celebrated New Year's Day by accepting as final" the information which thad received from Albany that Mr. Mun-PHY was "certain to be chosen Senator without opposition." The Evening Post's conclusion is philosophical and true:

"There is only one way in which the Democratic party of this State can rid itself of this Hill-Shrankar fourny Machine, and that is to smash it."

That is to say, the only way in which the Mugwumps can get control of the Democratic organization in New York is to persuade the Democracy to set aside its present leaders and to turn over the control of its affairs to Mugwump trustees.

Nothing truer was ever said by the Even ing Post. The smashing of what the Mugwumps call the Machine will have to be accomplished by Democratic votes. Statistics show that Mugwump votes do not count for much in that enterprise.

The first thing to do, therefore, is to induce the 654,000 Democrats of the Empire State to surrender the management of their political affairs to the 207 of this town, and such rural Mugwumps as they may choos to associate with themselves hereafter.

Perhaps this can be accomplished by sloquence, argument, and invective. At any rate, the enterprise is worthy of the geniu of a GODKIN, a GRACE, or a SCHURZ, and there are still three hundred and sixtythree days left in the year 1893.

It was the late King THEODORE of Abyssynia who once thought to bestow honor upon Queen Victoria by offering her his hand in narriage. The matrimonial overtures of his dusky Majesty did not elicit a response from he Court of St. James's. Whether or not the Queen was willing to be a sister to THEODORY er Government took his orphan boy under its wing after THEODORE saw the British scaling the heights of Magdala and shot himself. This young man has since been living in England, though the ways of civilization do not seem to agree with him. At least he has followed the example of too many of the Queen's own subects by getting uproariously drunk and landing in a police court, where he was fined the other day, like an ordinary mortal, for disor derly conduct

Semi-barbarous scions of royalty do not seem to thrive when they are taken to England to acquire erudition and live on a pen-sion. Alamayou, the heir of another dusky monarch who fell before the British arms, drooped and died in the trying English cli-

to the throne of the Sikha, was favorably impressed neither by British scho sed neither by British schools nor the of his quarterly allowance. When he struck for higher wages he was turned adrift. and lived on his pawned jewels until he was

partly restored to favor, two or three years ago. In the bright lexicon of Mugwumper; there is no such word as spoils. The right substantive is Recognition.

This well-meant but somewhat uncouth compliment to a distinguished female poet of passion is rendered by the Milwaukee Sentinel "Following the Montana fashion, why shouldn't Wisconsin do something of this sort! We suggest Milwaukee brick as the material and Risa Werking Wiscon as the model,"

It is proper to say that Wisconsin can very well afford to pay honor to Mrs. Wilcox, for she has done more to give that State a place in contemporary literature than any other voman, and perhaps than any man now alive The compliment, nowever, should take another form than that which the Senimel suggests.

The huge skeleton cylinder which Chicago proposes to erect to distinguish the Columbian Fair, as the Elifel tower distinguished the Paris Exposition of 1889, combines the airy grace of a Hoboken gasometer with the ar tistic details of Johnny Davenport's Iron cage.

#### SOME REASONS WHY.

The reason why policemen and firemen ride on treet cars oftener in uniform than not is because when in uniform they don't have to pay fare and when not in uniform they do.

The reason why stores on one side of a business street in New York rent for more than stores upon the other is this: Retail shopping in this city is usually dene after midday, and the opportunity to display goods to advantage is considered one of the prime re of the street in the morning; on the other side in the

The reason why some restaurants burn red lights at night and others don't is because the former are open all night and the latter close at 1 A. M. The red light a the signal of safety to the hungry man who has the price of a meal

Twenty years ago matinee performances at New York heatres began at 1. Ten years ago matinés perform ances began usually at 1:30 and evening per at 8. At present matinee performances almost with-out exception begin at 2 and evening performances. sually, at 8:15, and in some cases at 8:50. The reaion is that people do not like to hurry just after land and dinner.

The reason why it is the custom for an inquiring per son in a New York tenement house to interrogate the residents of the top floor first is because he receives plenty of polite attention, whereas if one begins at the ower floor, and proceeds upward, he will get short anwers and little satisfaction. The top floor tenants pay he smallest renta.

The reason why the Sheriff of New York cannot be lected to two successive terms is this: It is the Sheriff's duty to carry out the process of courts against official delinquents during trial and after tion. Should a Sheriff endeavor forcibly to h er a second time, after having been defeated for reelection, he would be the instrument of the court's process against himself—a paradoxical position which he law avoids by making him ineligible for reelection

The reason why the feet and calves of the Washing on statue in front of the Sub-Treasury building. Wal nd Nassau streets, have a glossy polish, whereas the ody, face, and arms of the first President are coate with grime and dust, is because the colored Republican who has charge of the statue was formerly a bootblack Richmond, Va.

A stranger in the city asked the barkceper of a down town saloon for a mint julep. After waiting about twenty minutes, and watching the crowd meanwhile ut not getting it, he said, "Never mind the mint jule; make it a sherry cobbier." He was no more successful. Just then he noticed the sign, "No mixed drinks during resh hours." "When are your rush hours!" he saked the barkeeper, "Soven A.M. to 5 P.M.," answered the latter. The reason of the stranger's ignorance was his absence from New York for ten years. "How he times have changed," he mused. "Give me a beer."

The reason why there is less speculation in mining ocks in Wall street than there was formerly is no secause there is less gold and silver mined west of the

The reason why excise cases in New York (the arrests for violation of the Excise law were 5,000 in 1888, 5,300 in 1889, 4,600 in 1890, 4,200 in 1891, and 3,400 to Dec. 1, 1892) are rarely tried, is because it is almost mpossible to get a jury to convict.

The reason why confidence men accost rustic tour ste at or near the ferries is because if they waited up til the rustic tourists got far up town the latter would

The only known reason why a Bowery tramp ever a glass of beer is his expectation of getting one of whiskey.

Winter horse racing has put an end to go-as-you please walking for a prize belt in New York. That is the reason why the pedestrians of the Madaon Square en have betaken themselves to other cities. Garibaldi was born in Nice on July 4 1807. An ad-

centurous speculator who paid \$50 for the hat chec privilege at a midaummer picnic held to commemorate the event last summer was \$50 out. The reason? Monthe Italians present were bats.

The reason why a German street band carries music to indentify the instruments.

The reason why New York city has no town hall for popular gatherings is because it doesn't pay. Meeting balls here are crected by philanthropists, the number does not apparently keep pace with the growth of the population,

The reason why there are more blond than brunette typewriters is because the descendants of those who came from northern countries, or the northern provinces of central countries—Germans, Scotch, Swedes, north country English, Danes, Normandy or Flander French-are usually better educated than those from the south, the prevailing color of bair in which is dark. It is not because dye is cheap, or any impreve ment in appearance is necessary.

## Is Cleveland to Return Harrison's Favors

From the Seattle Post Intelligencer. Post Towssess, Dec. 22.-The promotion of Judge J. N. Scott, brother in law to President Harrison, to the newly created office of Superintendent of Construction of Public Buildings on the Pacific coast has given rise to the rumor that the President will request his and ceasor that Judge Scott be retained in office by the in coming Administration. Mr. Cleveland made a similar request four years ago of Mr. Harrison. The former had appointed Benjamin Folsem, Mrs. Cleveland's brother, to the incrative office of United States Consu at Sheffield, Eugland. The salary to \$2,500 per annun and perquisites aggregating another \$1,000. When Cieveland retired from office he requested of his successor to retain Folsom in office, and Fresident Har-rison evidently considered this proposition in a favor-able manner, for the reason that Folsom is about the only Democrat who is holding a consular office of any importance abroad. Another relation of Mr. Cleve-land's, a nephew, has held the office of Special Deputy United States Marshal in one of the Northwestern States during the last four years.

The salary of the new office held by Judge Scott is 80 per day and travelling expenses, all of which is about equivalent to Folsom's remuneration. The duties of the office require constant travelling between citie where public buildings are being constructed. The officer examines the progress of the work and reports to the head office in Washington city.

## Gen. Gibbon's Service to the Honest Veteran.

From the Bufulo Couries.
In a vigorous letter to Tue Sun on the pension ques-tion Maj. Gen. John Gibbon says that "independently of the moral side of the question, there seems to be lit of the moral side of the question, there seems to be lit-tic doubt that the reform of the pension list will are long be a matter of necessity." He says there can be lit-tile question that there is a very inrge number of fraud-ulent pensioners. His jetter is concluded with the fol-lowing declarations: "The rule of pensions should be to pay so much as the country can afford to those who made sacrifices in the war. Nothing to those who made no such sacrifices, nor to fraud. The present system degrades patriotism to a beggar's level." Talk like this on the part of soldiers like Gen. Gibbon will do much to strengthen the growing public demand for

From the Philadelphia France.
The Baby Buth Club of Gloucester City held its first all in the City Hail last evening. Over 1,000 persons ttended.

#### The Best Cable Service. From the New Hampshire Republican. Tun Sun best out all newspapers by four days on the

aron de Reinach poisoning story. Tue Sca's cable From the Philadelphia Record, Waggios is a very consistent person. He had to pawn mething yesterday, so he pawned his chramas.

THE TREATY OF BUFFALO CREEK. Compact with New York Indians which

Congress to Asked to Fulfil. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.- A measure involving the payment of close upon \$2,000,000 to the Six Nations and other tribes of New York Indiana, in accordance with an agreement made Jan. 15, 1838, is now before Congress, and has already received much discussion.

The history of the measure really goes back more than a hundred years. Just after the dose of the Revolutionary war the United States fixed the boundaries of the lands of the six Nations, and secured the Oneidas and the Tuscaroras in the tracts which they then occupied. Five years later the treaty for this purpose was renewed and confirmed. Auother five years passed, and still another confirmatory treaty was made, with a full description of the lands belonging to the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. In 1810 the New York Indians, apparently

with a view of going West and growing up with the country, bought lands at Green Bay. Wis., from the Menomonees and Winnebagos. and in 1821 acquired two large tracts from the ormer tribe. A portion of them afterward moved thither; and then a rectification of boundaries reduced the purchases to 500,000 acres south and west of Fox River, together with three townships on the northeast side. In 1831 a treaty with the Menomonees ac knowledged the right of the New York tribes to remove to the Wisconsin lands within three years, or, at the President's discretion, after hree years. Those various rights and titles of the New York Indians were further acknowledged in the treaties of 1830, 1838, 1839, and 1857. It remains to add that many of them had not removed to Wisconsin by Janu-ary, 1838, the reasons which prevented a part of them from so doing being satisfactory to the President

Transient.

On the 15th of January, 1838, a new arrangement was made, providing for a still more distant migration, namely, from Green Bay to new homes in a part of the Indian Territory when control to the treaty of Buffalo Creek, the New York Indians relinquished all their lands at Green Bay, except a small reservation, and the Government gave them in exchange, and the Government gave them in exchange the provision that those who did not accept it and agree to remove thither within five years and general 2,030,000 magas, 104; Cayagas, 139,—making in all 2,033 on the Conondag, 300; Tuscaroran, On andagas, 300; Tuscaroran, On andagas, 300; Tuscaroran, On andagas, 300; Tuscaroran, On andagas, 300; Tuscaroran, 100; Oneldas in New York, 350; Oneidas at S. Registries in New York, 350; Oneidas and S. Registries, 217; Munsees, 132; Brothertowns, 280.

Under this treaty the United States agreed to pay certain sums down to certain tribes for the expenses of their removal to the Knassa lands, and also to appropriate \$400,000 from time to time for such removal and for adding them in agriculture and general civilization. It is here to be noted that their libes left in New York were at that time well advanced in improvement and a knowledge of farming. There was a claim upon the important Seneca nations, held by Ogden and Fellows as assignees and owners of a right of purchase, and the treaty of Buffalo Creek reconsisted the with the such and the such as a such as a such

matter once more before the Court of Claims for a decision on the actual liability of the Government, accepting the facts which that court has already found. Since it seems no more than fair that the claims of these Indians should be settled, once for all, and since an appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Claims, it would seem that the rights of the United States are sufficiently guarded in the proposed reference. A House bill is drawn up in somewhat different language; but the action already taken shows the intent of those who have in charge the measure to substitute the Senate provision of a reference to the Court of Claims for adjudication.

## HARTFORD'S NEW FREE LIBRARY.

The Historic Wadsworth Athenseum Dedicated with Appropriate Ceremony. HARTPORD, Jan. 2.—The historic Wadsworth Athenaum in this city, which has recently been entirely reconstructed, was dedicated this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of prominent people. The building ontains the new free public library, the At-

contains the new free public library, the At-kinson library of reference, the collection of the Connecticut Historical Society, a free gal-lery of art, and an art school.

The incentive of the reconstruction of the building was the establishment of the free public library, for which a fund of \$405,235 has been raised by public subscription. Thep-principal subscribers were the late Junius 8. Morgan of London, formerly a resident of this city, who contributed \$100,000; his son, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, \$50,000; Mrs. Lucy Morgan Goodwin and J. J. and F. Good-win of this city, \$50,000; Henry and Walter Keney, \$5,000, and Roland Mather, \$35,000.

## The Tombs' New Year's Concert.

Notwithstanding that six members of the audience were awaiting execution by electricity and fifteen others were awaiting trials that may result in a sentence of death, the New Year's concert at the Tombs resterday gave great satisfaction. The programme consisted of popular music and humorous recitations by Will A. Halliday. Mile. Bertha Brousil, the violinisto: Mme. Ogden Crane, Mrs. S. C. Taylor, Mr. Harry Pepper, Mr. Albert Arvischou, Miss Florence F. Taylor, and Mr. Charles Dietrich supplied the music.

## "Judex" Criticised.

To the Epiron of The Sux-Sir. As a constant reader of your journal I think it strange to find such anony-mous publications in it for the past few days. The layman who writes so much in your columns to day over the name "Judex" can scarcely profit very much for the name "Judex" can scarcely profit very much for the Church he claims to be a member of by striving to bring the official acts of the Prince of that Church before the bar of public opinion. Although "Judex" repairs on frequently that he is a lawyer, it might be well for him to consider that circumstance may come in of which he is totally informat. Justice may come in technical forms a lawyer can make out, and here all technical forms a lawyer can make out, and here all technical forms a lawyer can make out, and the committed of the church as well as by the Catholica. The great prents whose actions are so deplorable in the mind of the saff-constituted "Judex" is austained by the head of the Church, as well as by the Catholica of America. Why, then, does a 'a thiobic lawyer mingie in what is strictly a cierical antair? What right has be to open up a case that is already judged by the Koman Congregations Christ financial did not consuit the rich control of the control of the constituted will the Pope or his representative consuit "Judex" in colesiantical matters.

New Your, Dec 31.

## Two Pigurative Opinions of the Hon. Carl

From the Witshington Post. It is understood that Carl Schurz will pay a fair per cent. for all political morals deposited with him before March 4.

From the Cincinnail Commercial Gravite. When Carl Schurs gave himself away to the Democratic party be failed to remove the price mark.

## Beginning Well.

Niss Pinkerly-ilave you made any New Year's reso-Intion, Mr. Tuiter?

Tuiter-Yes, Miss Pinkerly. I have solemally resolved not to be so bashful.

Miss Pinkerly-liow nice! By the way, have you seen
the semetheir pape gave me for Christmas? It's big
esough for two. QUEBEC WOULD COME IM.

Assexation and the French Province TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Dec. 25 there was a letter reproduced from the Cleveland Leader, which effectuall answers the objection that the Province of Quebec would resist the leaven of continents The writer contends that as a part of the Union Canada's political religions, conflicts, and troubles would disappear, and, re ferring to the history of the United States. he demonstrates that there has never been any difficulty in absorbing the Latin races. entertain fo doubt that it is our pernicious system of government that makes the French question what it is in Canada to-day, and from a careful study of the political institutions on both sides of the line it is quite apparent that the question of race or religion in Quebec would not under union, disturb the equilibrium of government at Washington.

In Canada the legislative and executive functions of government are united and vested in the Ministry of the day. The Senate was created on the theory that it would interpose a barrier in the way of governmental aggrandizement. But our eighty Senators are not appointed by the provincial assemblies or by any independent authority, but by the Domin ion Cabinet. The late Sir John Macdonald. during his long and corrupt regime, packed the higher chamber with his own complian nominees, and the Senate is now of the same political faith as the dominant party in the Commons. We have, therefore, a Government to a large extent autocratic; entirely so wher backed with a sufficient Parliamentary following. Possessing what is called the "conto the power of the Government. There is no rigid written Constitution, no independent Senate, or anything analogous to the Presidential veto. No one now pretends that the Governor-General can thwart the legislative will. The only restraint imposed on the ruling

party is the fear of popular disapproval at the next election. But the voice of the people is vitilated by the "garrymande" or stifled by wholesale bribery. While able to control a majority of the voices of the House the tovernment is all-powerful, but without this they must resign. An adverse vote will displace them at any time, and this liability to deleat them at any time, and this liability to deleat them at any time, and this liability to deleat them at any time, and this liability to deleat them at any time, and this liability to deleat them at any time, and this liability to deleat them at any time, and the liability to deleat them at any time, and the liability to deleat them at any time, and the liability to deleat them at any time, and the liability to deleat them at any time, and the liability to deleat the development of the time, and the liability to deleat the time, and the liability to deleat the time, and the liability to deleate the time, and the liability to deleate the liability and the standard of the liability to the liability to deleate the average Canadian statesman loves more dearly than another it is office, with its attendant the standard of political morality is as high here as in the republic, but the temptations to wrongdoing are greater, and the love of office generally ovorcomes all scrupes in regard to the subversion of the public interest. If a with the flowers of the public interest. If a subversion of the public historia, it is allowed the liability of the lia

## NO BURGLAR HE, ONLY A HUNGRY MAN.

A Pormer Employee of the St. Nicholas Hotel Brenks Into Its Kitchen to Get Food. A porter in the St. Nicholas Hotel at Mercer street and Washington place, feeling hungry early yesterday morning, got up and wont down stairs after a sandwich. He heard some one walking about in the kitchen, and, tiptoeing to the door, he looked in. Seeing a strange man there he hastened out and got Policeman Plambeck of the Mercer street station. When they returned they found the man seated at the table cutting up and buttering bread. A plate of cold meat and a pie were on the table

the table cutting up and buttering bread. A plate of cold mest and a pie were on the table and coffee was boiling cheerily on the stove. Just as the man was about to pour out his coffee preparatory to beginning his meal, he was arrested and taken to the Mercer street station. He begged to be allowed to eat a little before going, but the policeman was obdurate. At Jefferson Market Court yesterday he described himself as Hobert Dawson, 22 years old, and homeless.

Ihawon was a sorry sight as he told his story to Justice Hyan. His thin and ragged clothing hung about a bale and emaciated form. His voice was husky and his cheeks hollow from want of food.

"All my friends has died or left town, so when I lost my last hol there wasn't no one to go to for help. I wouldn't beg and I couldn't get work. I mint had nothin' to ear for nearly three days. I used to be a hall hoy in the Bt. Nicholas some years ago. I was going by there inst night, and I got thinkin' that there was a kitchen window I could get into. So I climbed in that. I didn't want to steal nothin. All I wanted was to eat."

The porter from the hotel said that apparently no attempt had been made to take anything but food, aithough the man had opportunity to steal other things.

"I think," said Justice Ryan to the prisoner, "that I am doing the best thing I can do for you in sending you to the Island for one month. Come loack here, if you can't get work when your term is over, and I will see if something can't be done for you."

## One of Col, Shepard's Stages Collapses.

The rust-eaten front axie of one of Col. Shepard's stages broke down in front of the new Waldorf Hotel yesterday afternoon. The wheels folded up alongside the body of the wheels folded up alongside the body of the conveyance like a pair of wings, and as the weary horses were unable to drag the wreck to the side of the roadway the passengers were compelled to scramble out in the middle of the street, while the driver rushed off for assistance, leaving the unsightly vehicle where it stood. Fromenaders on both sides of the avenue stopped to look and make uncompilmentary remarks about the rolling stock of Col. Shepard satuge line. The wreck was carried away in the course of the afternoon.

## Often Sald, but Worth Repeating.

From the Newport Ecening News,
THE NEW YORK SEN IS IN HEAVY respects the greatest newspaper published in the English language. A London Novelty.

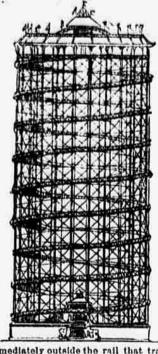
From Brooklys Life.

"I got a inster from my London tailor this morning giving me fits for not paying up."

"Really; I didn's know London tailors could give fits."

THE " GREAT IDEA" FOR THE PAIR. Not an Elfel Tower, but an Asptrieg

Promoters of the Johnstone tower announce hat ground will be broken next month and that this feature of the World's Fair will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The structure will be entirely of steel and the tower will be 560 feet in height over all, being about 230 feet in diameter at the base and rising 500 feet in straight lines, 200 feet in diameter. The spiral track will be 40 feet wide and will be doubled with rail, one for the ascent and the other for the descent. Cars of novel pattern. holding eight persons each, will be run in trains of five. The motive power will be electricity, the electric conductor lying in the bed of the track. The forward car of each train will be the motor. The distance from top to bottom, following the track, will be about one nile, and the trip both ways will occupy thirty minutes. This will allow at least ten minutes for each person to view the grounds from the great observatory floor, 500 feet above the surface. There will be 800 cars in all, 400 going each way.



Immediately outside the rail that traverses the spiral track to the top will be fixed a hanging garden filled with blooming plants, and surmounting the tower. filty feet above the observatory floor, will be arranged half a dozen powerful search lights that are expected to filuminate brilliantly the fair grounds. The canopy of each car will be lighted with a cluster of six incandescent lights. The tower itself is to be painted white from top to bottom. The base of the tower, which for thirty feet is to be made of brick and stone, will be divided into two floors. The ground floor will be devoted exclusively to tracks and the necessary machinery, while fifteen feet above will be a grand floor 220 feet in dismeter for a large restaurant. The movement of the 800 cars at night is expected to produce a magnificent sight in noor 220 feet in dismeter for a large restaurant. The movement of the 800 cars at night is expected to produce a magnificent sight in the fitting of 5.000 incandescent lights, and numberless glided stars and pendent lamps are intended to give the whole agrand appearance. The cost of greating the forms in a star in the cost of greating the forms. ance. The cost of erecting the lower is esti-mated at \$1.530.700, and a fare of fifty cents is to be charged for ascending it.

#### MURDER IN THE MAINE WOODS The Confession of a Logger Reveals a Crime Two Years Old.

Bancon, Me., Jan. 2.-The deathbed confession of a man in a logging camp in the northern part of this State explains the mysterious death of a man named Walker, who was found shot in been laboring in the forest in the Seboomook Lake region, started out of the woods with about \$500 of his earnings in his possession. On his way he came to a camp occupied by two men, and asked to be allowed to stay there

over night. According to the confession, soon afterward one of the men to whom the camp belonged asked him to go to a spring near by and get some water. He started to do so, but as soon as his back was turned, the man seized a gun and shot Walker. The wound was a merial one, but the woodsman did not expire for an hour. While lying bleeding upon the ground, he asked the man who had shot him why he had done so, and received the reply that it was for his money.

The murderer and his companion took the dying man to a hear tran placed his heads in

The murderer and his companion took the dying man to a hear trap, placed his hands in it, so that it would look as though death had been caused by his being caught there, and left him. It was the companion of the murderer who made the confession. The murderer is still at large.

## SUNBEAMS.

-A Waldobero', Me, woman treasures a blue-tdge plate upon which 955 pies have been baked. -Foxes are so plentiful between Last Bucksport, Me., and Bangor that the stage horses are frightened by their barking.

---Mrs. B. Nutting of Parkman, Me., who is 77 years

old, made 1,200 pounds of butter in 1852, besides do no all the housework for a family of live. —A peculiar Stainess-twin pair of pheasants was shot, on the wing, by a sportsman near Bellefonte, Pa. a few days ago. Both birds were perfectly developed, and were connected by a fiesby link helf as inch thick, just in front of the wings.

—There are in prohibition Maine 808 inqueriexers

paying the special United States tax of \$25 as relative or one to every 836 inhabitants. This does not include city and town agencies. Bangor who exalers or the llicu dealers, whose name is legion. -Mr. R. T. Imbris of Washington co. n v. 100200. found a piece of pure gold about the size of a pers to the gizzard of one of his chickens. He is now to a side

bunt for the feeding grounds of that part culticate to and is thinking of assaying his cutire barn and our coma, Wash, fell heir last week to oppositely of all extate in Call ornia valued at over \$100,000. The colais is left by Scraphina's uncle, a merchant of particular co. The locky bootblack was a black shorp in the

family, and ran away from home seven 3 are site. after having trouble with his uncle.

The story of the painter who painted fruit so the nature that the birds tried to cat it from his call at is discounted. Two hunters near The Links of cona few days ago were hunting wild geese. They set their decoys and retired, when aimest numbered by gray eagle sweeped down on the decoys and

field one off in its claws. The highest should easie it measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wors.—Many people of the Pacific coast are having to have the United States Government commute, 1886. and operate the Nicaragua Canat, and effort are making to have the commercial holies of Persons 245 Francisco, Scattle, and Tacoma, as well as the Legisla tures of the coast states, memorialize to be the authorize the Government to undertake the north Memorials have been drafted by some commercial clubs, and agents of the causi company are trace of through the Northwest in the interest of the cana--Mrs. Sarah Howard of Houtton Me., tas a parrof muskrats for pets. They came up firrough the di-into the cellar and soon became so time that the vaded the kitchen and made themselves (if it e) home, eating out of the cat's annear. The old est ball no attention to the rate, but the hittens a medians out them. The strange visitors to emp a firm is and with the straw made for themselves a nest could be cupboard. When eating mith they dip their pass all the saucer and then liek the mile from the far it takes them half an hour to cat a small saucer of mile.

-The use coat of supporting the Meine state passed in 1802 was \$10,700, or \$148 for each contact of the thirly-four prisoners committed during the rear lis-counties of Camberland. Kennelser, York, Andiesco-gin, Oxford, Piscatequis, and ectionest, where the liquor law is "enforced," con ribited twenty these of

# of the name. Pive prisoners have escaped during the year, and only those remain who are too lary to spend an hour or two in digging out."

more than twice as many as the other cight combine where little or no attention is paid to the law. In their report of the condition of jams the inspectors as? "The jail at Paris Hill. Oxford county, is bradly worldy

Mr. Lyman's Gift to Northampton. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 2. Mr. E. H.R. Lyman of this city and New York to-day turned over to the city the deed of the Acade emy of Music, built by him last year at a cost of ever \$100,000. The Lymans were among the early settlers of this place, and ever since the family has been represented here. Mr. Lyman makes the gift as a mark of the family interest in the welfare of the town.

#### Belf-evident, From Life.

"If I were you, Jones I wouldn't be a fool," said bob-inson, during an argument.
"You are right; if you were I you wouldn't be a foot," replied the latter.